IN THE CLAIMS:

1-51. (cancelled)

52. (new) A method for printing of a recording medium, comprising the steps of:

generating potential images of images to be printed on a potential image carrier;

developing the potential images into an image film comprising image regions and non-image regions on the potential image carrier via application of a liquid developer comprising polymerizable carrier fluid with dye particles suspended therein;

transferring the image film onto the recording medium;

fixing the image film on the recording medium via a cross-linking reaction of the carrier fluid such that the dye particles of the image regions are embedded in a fixed polymer matrix and the carrier fluid hardens into a transparent film that permanently bonds with the recording medium; and

starting, accelerating, or extending the cross-linking reaction of the carrier fluid by at least one component.

53. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which increased humidity is used as the at least one component.

54. (new) A method according to claim 53 in which the increased humidity is generated via vaporization or a spray strip.

55. (new) A method according to claim 53 in which the increased humidity is used in connection with a condensation-cross-linked carrier fluid.

56. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which radiation or radiation energy acts on the carrier fluid as said at least one component.

57. (new) A method according to claim 56 in which the radiation energy is supplied in the form of heat.

58. (new) A method according to claim 56 in which the radiation energy acts via corona irradiation.

59. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which a gas acts on the carrier fluid as said at least one component.

60. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which a solid material or a fluid that acts as a reaction partner is used as said at least one component.

61. (new) A method according to claim 60 in which a catalyst that comprises a bond with platinum, tin, or titanium is additionally integrated.

62. (new) A method according to claim 53 in which a plurality of individual components are combined with one another.

63. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which a plurality of components act on the carrier fluid at different points in the printing process.

64. (new) A method according to claim 63 in which the addition of radiation or action of increased humidity occurs after the development of the toner image.

65. (new) A method according to claim 63 in which an admixture of a reaction partner into liquid developer occurs via a spray strip or roller application unit in a developer station or after the transferring onto the recording medium.

66. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which, given a solid material or a fluid as said at least one component, the recording medium is pre-coated therewith.

67. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the carrier fluid is hardened into the transparent film in the non-image regions.

68. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the carrier fluid is based on silicon oil.

69. (new) A method according to claim 68 in which the silicon oil comprises polydimethylsiloxane.

70. (new) A method according to claim 68 in which the carrier fluid comprises molecules derived from polydimethylsiloxane that exhibit functional groups.

71. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the liquid developer exhibits a weight proportion of dye particles of 10 to 50%.

72. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the developer fluid exhibits a concentration of dispersion stabilizers in a range from 0.5 to 5%.

73. (new) A method according to claim 72 in which the concentration of dispersion stabilizers is > 1%.

74. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which an integration of at least one color pigment into the dye particles in the liquid developer requires a reduced proportion of a bonding agent for the color pigment.

75. (new) A method according to claim 74 in which the fixing is independent of the binding agent for the color pigment.

76. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the cross-linking of the carrier fluid occurs via a reaction of radicals with methyl groups of the polydimethylsiloxane.

77. (new) A method according to claim 76 in which the cross-linking arises via oxidation with peroxy bonds.

78. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the carrier fluid molecules agglomerate into polymeric macromolecules via a start reaction, chain reaction and/or chain termination reaction.

79. (new) A method according to claim 78 in which silicon rubber is formed via wide-meshed cross-linking of organic side groups of silicon chains as a result of chemical bonds.

80. (new) A method according to claim 79 in which the agglomeration is acid-catalyzed or is initiated via potassium hydroxide.

81. (new) A method according to claim 78 in which the agglomeration occurs in absence of chain-breaking substances or cross-linking groups.

82. (new) A method according to claim 81 in which the agglomeration is amplified by pyrogenous silicon dioxide.

83. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which an oxidative cross-linking is implemented.

84. (new) A method according to claim 83 in which the vulcanization occurs via benzyl peroxide and heating.

85. (new) A method according to claim 83 in which the vulcanization occurs at room temperature via small quantities of Si-H groups that can be catalytically added to previously-added Si-CH=CH2 groups.

86. (new) A method according to claim 83 in which single-component silicon rubber is cross-linked with acetoxy groups via action of moisture at room temperature.

87. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which heat cross-linked silicone comprising 1-or 2-component systems with a catalyst are used.

88. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which a condensation cross-linked silicon comprising 1-or 2-component systems with a catalyst and humidity is used for cross-linking.

89. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the cross-linking of the carrier fluid is formed via formation of silicone resins with spatial cross-linking of the siloxane scaffold.

90. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the cross-linking of the carrier fluid occurs via polycondensation.

91. (new) A method according to claim 90 in which the polycondensation occurs via hydrolysis of phenyl-substituted dichloro- or trichlorosilane in toluene.

92. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the cross-linking of the carrier fluid occurs via polyaddition, wherein respectively two different molecule types are continuously added without separation of byproducts.

93. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which cross-linking of the carrier fluid occurs with addition of an auxiliary substance and/or of auxiliary energy.

94. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which excess carrier fluid is removed by a conditioning roller.

95. (new) A method according to claim 94 in which a potential is applied to the conditioning roller such that the dye particles are repelled and the carrier fluid is separated.

96. (new) A method according to claim 94 in which the conditioning roller exhibits an absorbent coating.

97. (new) A method according to claim 94 in which the conditioning roller is cleaned of the transferred carrier fluid by a scraper or nip bar.

88. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which a condensation cross-linked silicon comprising 1-or 2-component systems with a catalyst and humidity is used for cross-linking.

89. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the cross-linking of the carrier fluid is formed via formation of silicone resins with spatial cross-linking of the siloxane scaffold.

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92. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which the cross-linking of the carrier fluid occurs via polyaddition, wherein respectively two different molecule types are continuously added without separation of byproducts.

93. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which cross-linking of the carrier fluid occurs with addition of an auxiliary substance and/or of auxiliary energy.

94. (new) A method according to claim 52 in which excess carrier fluid is removed by a conditioning roller.

95. (new) A method according to claim 94 in which a potential is applied to the conditioning roller such that the dye particles are repelled and the carrier fluid is separated.

96. (new) A method according to claim 94 in which the conditioning roller exhibits an absorbent coating.

97. (new) A method according to claim 94 in which the conditioning roller is cleaned of the transferred carrier fluid by a scraper or nip bar.

98. (new) An electrographic printer or copier device, comprising:

an imager to generate potential images on a potential image carrier;

a developing station which develops the potential images into an image film comprising image regions and non-image regions on the potential image carrier via application of a liquid developer comprising a polymerizable carrier fluid with dye particles suspended therein;

a transfer station at which the image film is transferred onto a recording medium; and

a fixing station where the image is fixed on the recording medium via a cross-linking reaction of a carrier fluid such that the dye particles of the image regions are embedded in a fixed polymer matrix and the carrier fluid hardens into a transparent film that permanently bonds with the recording medium, and wherein the cross-linking reaction of the carrier fluid is started, accelerated, or extended by at least one component.

99. (new) A method for printing of a recording medium, comprising the steps of:

generating potential images of images to be printed on a potential image carrier;

developing the potential images into an image film comprising image regions and non-image regions on the potential image carrier via application of a liquid developer comprising polymerizable carrier fluid with dye particles suspended therein;

transferring the image film onto the recording medium;

fixing the image film on the recording medium via a cross-linking reaction of the carrier fluid such that the dye particles of the image regions are embedded in a fixed polymer matrix and the carrier fluid hardens into a film that bonds with the recording medium; and

affecting the cross-linking reaction of the carrier fluid by at least one component.